

1 What is claimed:

1. A direct-write micro- or nano-lithography method for depositing a functional material with a preferred orientation onto a target surface, said method comprising:

- (1) forming a precursor fluid to said functional material, said fluid containing a liquid component;
- (2) operating a sub-micrometer tip to discharge said precursor fluid onto said target surface, by bringing said tip to contact said surface, so as to produce a desired pattern of deposited functional material in sub-micrometer dimensions; and
- (3) during said pattern-producing step, subjecting the deposited material to a highly localized electric or magnetic field for attaining a preferred orientation in at least a portion of said functional material.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said precursor fluid comprises a compound selected from one of the following groups: (a) Compounds of the formula  $R_1SH$ ,  $R_1SSR_2$ ,  $R_1SR_2$ ,  $R_1SO_2H$ ,  $(R_1)_3P$ ,  $R_1NC$ ,  $R_1CN$ ,  $(R_1)_3N$ ,  $R_1COOH$ ,  $R_1CONHR_2$ ,  $R_1NH_2$ ,  $ArNH_2$  or  $ArSH$ ; (b) Organosilanes, including compounds of the formula  $R_1SiCl_3$ ,  $R_1Si(O R_2)_3$ ,  $(R_1COO)_2$ ,  $R_1CH=CH_2$ ,  $R_1Li$  or  $R_1MgX$ ; (c) pyrrole and pyrrole derivatives wherein  $R_1$  is attached to one of the carbons of the pyrrole ring; (d) Compounds of the formula  $R_1PO_3H_2$ ; (j) Unsaturated compounds including azoalkanes ( $R_3NNR_3$ ) and isothiocyanates ( $R_3NCS$ ); and (k) Proteins and peptides; wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  each has the formula  $X(CH_2)_n$  and, if a compound is substituted with both  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , then  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be the same or different;  $R_3$  has the formula  $CH_3(CH_2)_n$ ;  $n$  is 0-30;  $Ar$  is an aryl;  $X$  is  $--CH_3$ ,  $--CHCH_3$ ,  $--COOH$ ,  $--CO_2(CH_2)_mCH_3$ ,  $--OH$ ,  $--CH_2OH$ , ethylene glycol, hexa(ethylene glycol),  $--O(CH_2)_mCH_3$ ,  $--NH_2$ ,  $--NH(CH_2)_mNH_2$ , halogen, glucose, maltose, fullerene C60, a nucleic acid (oligonucleotide, DNA, RNA, etc.), a protein (e.g., an antibody or enzyme) or a ligand; and  $m$  is 0-30.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said desired pattern comprises a dot.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said desired pattern comprises a line.

1        5. The method of claim 1, wherein said desired pattern comprises a self-assembled monolayer.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said compound after deposition is a surface structure anchored to said target surface.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said compound is chemisorbed to the target surface upon discharge.

6        8. The method of claim 1, wherein said sub-micrometer tip comprises a tip selected from the group consisting of an atomic force microscope tip, a scanning tunneling microscope tip, a near-field scanning optical microscope tip, a micro-pipette tip, an optical fiber tip, and a combination thereof.

11       9. The method as defined in claim 1, wherein said pattern comprises at least a micrometer- or nanometer-scaled region of said functional material.

10. The method as defined in claim 1, wherein said highly localized electric or magnetic field is substantially focused in a region smaller than 1  $\mu\text{m}$  in size.

11. The method as defined in claim 1, wherein said highly localized electric or magnetic field is generated by using a split-tip proximal probe.

16       12. The method as defined in claim 1, wherein said highly localized electric or magnetic field is generated by using two sub-micrometer tips selected from the group consisting of an atomic force microscope tip, a scanning tunneling microscope tip, a near-field scanning optical microscope tip, a micro-pipette tip, an optical fiber tip, and a split-tip proximal probe.

21       13. The method as defined in claim 1, wherein said target surface is preheated or precooled to a desired temperature.

1       **14.** The method as defined in claim **1**, wherein said target surface is exposed to a controlled atmosphere.

**15.** The method as defined in claim **14**, wherein said controlled atmosphere is selected from a group consisting of a vacuum, an inert gas, a reactive gas, and a combination of an inert gas and a reactive gas.

6       **16.** The method as defined in claim **1**, wherein said pattern-producing step comprises removing at least a portion of said liquid component by operating a device selected from the group consisting of a ventilation fan, a vacuum pump, a hot air blower, a heater, and a combination thereof.

11       **17.** The method as defined in claim **1**, wherein said functional material is selected from the group consisting of a piezo-electric material, a pyroelectric material, a ferro-electric material, a non-linear optic material, a conducting polymer, a ferromagnetic material, a ferri-magnetic material, an anti-ferromagnetic material, a liquid crystal material, and a combination thereof.

**18.** The method of claim **1**, wherein said sub-micrometer tip comprises a plurality of tips arranged in a desired geometric pattern.

16       **19.** The method of claim **1**, wherein said sub-micrometer tip comprises at least a split-tip proximal probe and at least one atomic force microscope tip, a scanning tunneling microscope tip, a near-field scanning optical microscope tip, or a micro-pipette tip.

**20.** A direct-write micro- or nano-lithography method for depositing a functional material onto a target surface, said method comprising:

- 21       (1)     forming a precursor fluid to said functional material, said fluid containing a liquid component;
- (2)     providing a dispensing nozzle comprising a tip with a sub-micrometer orifice and a liquid chamber supplying said precursor fluid to said orifice;

1 (3) contacting said tip with said target surface so that the precursor fluid is delivered to said target surface so as to produce a desired pattern of said functional material in sub-micrometer dimensions; and

(4) during said pattern-producing step, subjecting the deposited material to a highly localized electric or magnetic field for attaining a preferred orientation in at least a portion of said functional material.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein said highly localized electric or magnetic field is generated by using a split-tip proximal probe.

22. The method of claim 20, wherein said dispensing nozzle comprises a plurality of tips arranged in a desired geometric pattern.

11 23. The method of claim 20, wherein said dispensing nozzle comprises at least one tip with a sub-micrometer orifice and at least a split-tip proximal probe.

24. The method as defined in claim 20, wherein said highly localized electric or magnetic field is generated by using two sub-micrometer tips selected from the group consisting of an atomic force microscope tip, a scanning tunneling microscope tip, a near-field scanning optical microscope tip, a micro-pipette tip, an optical fiber tip, and a split-tip proximal probe.

16 25. The method of claim 20, wherein said liquid chamber is supplied with a pressure sufficient to produce a droplet of said fluid attached to said orifice.